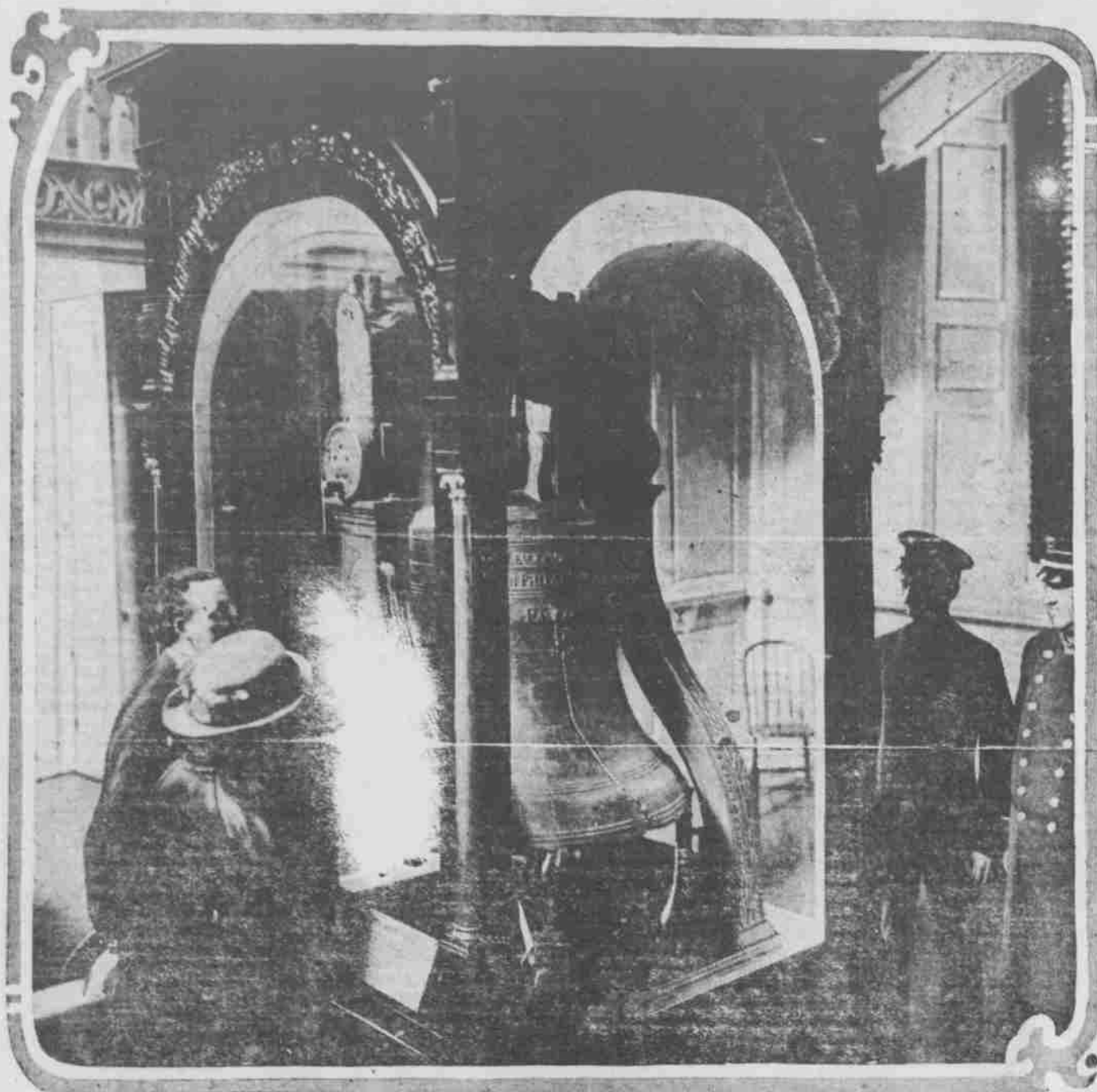


LIBERTY BELL IS COUNTRY'S MOST HIGHLY PRIZED RELIC



THE FAMOUS LIBERTY BELL AS IT APPEARS IN INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

REVERED SYMBOL'S ROMANTIC HISTORY

Old Bell Used on Numerous Historic Occasions in Addition to Its Announcing of Declaration Signing

More intimately connected with the greatest events in the history of this country, those of the Revolutionary period than any other relic which remains to the Nation, the Liberty Bell today occupies a unique and impregnable position in the minds of the People of the United States.

Accepted as the silent symbol of liberty by millions of Americans, cherished as the most sacred relic in the country, and guarded with the greatest care so that it may remain for the coming generations, this old Bell, first hung in Independence Hall 163 years ago, is growing each year more dearer to the citizens of America.

Silent since July 1835, when it cracked while being tolled for the funeral obsequies of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States, the Liberty Bell nevertheless reflects more vividly than anything else the days of the struggle of the thirteen Colonies against Great Britain, and of the stirring day in July, 1776 when it sent great waves of sound booming across the length and breadth of Philadelphia, and incidentally the entire country, as it announced the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

On many occasions before and after that date, its tones sounded over the city, each time marking some important event in the life of history of new States, Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Lafayette and other famous figures in the country's history were laid to rest while the great Bell tolled a final prayer.

Most Famous Bell in World.
No other bell in the entire world is so closely associated with events of such momentous import to the human race. From the trials of the Revolution the colonies came forth as a united and a free country, with a Constitution which amplified and emphasized the inscription upon the Bell which had sounded as the Proclamation of Independence was adopted—"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the Land unto all the Inhabitants thereof, Lev. XXV, V. X."

Thousands of persons, visitors not only from all States of the Union, but from all countries in the world, annually go to Independence Hall that they may see the famous emblem of Liberty, occupying the most prominent point in the building, which has been characterized "The Cradle of Liberty." Reverence, respect, awe, and patriotism are kindled in hundreds of persons as they stand in front of the Bell and think of the events in which it played a prominent part.

The Liberty Bell was ordered that the need of the Assembly of the providence of Pennsylvania for a great bell to sound on public occasions might be filled. In 1751 the fiftieth anniversary of the granting of the second charter to the city of Philadelphia by William Penn was celebrated, and on that occasion the Assembly decided that a new and larger bell was needed. A committee was appointed to secure such a bell, which was to be properly inscribed and dedicated to Pennsylvania's second charter.

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Inscription a Prophecy.
To Isaac Norris, Thomas Leach and Edward Warner was assigned the task of procuring a bell suitable for the purposes of the assembly. Norris, a student of the Bible, selected the inscription which in after years was symbolic of the greatest occasion in the country's history, when the Bell indeed "proclaimed" "Liberty throughout all the Land." In Norris' day it was placed on the Bell as a testimonial of the Province, dedicated to what at that time had proved to be the most successful foundation of Universal Liberty in the World.

The Liberty Bell was first cast, in accordance with the order of the Superintendent of the State House, in London in 1752. Lester and Cist, of Whitechapel, were the makers. The Bell reached Philadelphia in August 1753, and was erected on trusses in the State House yard, so that it might be tested.

That first tolling inaugurated the series of accidents which have followed it to the present day. Early in September, while still on the trusses, a stroke of the clapper caused it to crack.

To John Pass and Charles Stow, Jr., of Philadelphia, was given the contract of recasting the Bell, and the relic which stands today in Independence Hall is their handiwork. Recommended as "ingenious workmen" they were authorized to take any steps necessary to produce a bell which would fill the needs of the Assembly. To make the metal less brittle, they added an ounce and a half of copper to one pound of the old bell metal. After the recasting, however, other defects developed, the Bell had lost its tone, and the recasting had to be done over.

The third and present Liberty Bell was the result. Like the original, it was lettered in a line encircling its crown with this sentence: "Proclaim LIBERTY throughout all the LAND unto all the Inhabitants thereof"—Lev. XXV, V. X. Immediately under this sentence, also in a line encircling its crown, is the inscription: "By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania for the State House in Philadelphia."

Pass and Stow, Phila.
M D C C L I I I
Placed in steeple in 1753.
The Bell was then tested and raised into the steeple of Independence Hall during the week of June 1, 1753, where it remained until 1781, when the steeple was taken down. After that it was suspended in the State

house tower, until 1846, and then removed to another part of the Hall.

At the time Pass and Stow were engaged in recasting the Bell, the Assembly of the Province, believing that the task of the Philadelphia bell makers was hopeless, ordered another Bell, an exact replica of the original Liberty Bell. This was received, but after a comparison the locally made bell was hoisted to place. What happened to the English-made bell, which was retained and paid for by the Province, is unknown.

The Liberty Bell is twelve feet in circumference around the lip and seven feet six inches around the crown; it is three feet following the line of the bell from the lip to the crown, and two feet three inches over the crown. It is three inches thick at the thickest part near the lip, and one and a quarter inches in the thinnest part toward the crown. The length, and the whole contrivance weighs 2080 pounds.

The model was one cast by order of Henry III in the early part of the thirteenth century in memory of Edward the Confessor, which was hung in the clock tower of Westminster and was named St. Edward, but generally known as the "great Tom of Westminster."

Calls Assembly Together.
On August 23, 1753, the bell called the Assembly together in the State House for the first time, and thereby inaugurated its more than eighty years of service. Public occasions, the announcements of proclamations of war and treaties of peace, welcomes to notables, proclamations of accessions of the English royal family and a host of other events were marked by the tolling of the great bell. Its chief use in the early part of its history, however, was to call the members of the assembly together and to announce the opening of the courts.

When, on May 18, 1755, the Assembly declared "they would not make laws by direction," the Liberty Bell rang out, announcing to the residents of the city that the Assembly had taken important action. It sounded again when the province sent "Mr. Franklin" "Home to England" to solicit redress for their grievances on February 3, 1755.

Franklin, on October 26, 1764, was bidden "Bon voyage" by the bell when he was sent to "Great Britain" to transact the affairs of the province.

On September 9, 1765, when the Assembly considered a resolution for a congress of the colonies, one of the most important stages in the preliminary events leading up to the Revolution, the bell sounded again. It called together the meeting when the ship Royal Charlotte, bearing stamps for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, reached Philadelphia, on October 3, 1765.

For this occasion the bell was "muffled and tolled." At the meeting the demand was made and enforced that the stamps should not be landed, but transferred to his Majesty's royal man-of-war, the *Sardine*, to be returned to England.

Mourning Over Stamp Act.
With its tones muffled a second time, the bell was tolled all day long on October 21, 1765, when the Stamp Act was put in operation. Some of the people of the city stayed in their houses mourning the death of liberty, while others in the street met together and burning the stamp papers at the coffee house.

The people of the city were assembled by the ringing of the State House bell on April 25, 1768, to protest against the acts of Parliament that closed the planing and splitting mills and stopped the manufacture of iron and steel in Pennsylvania, the affixing of the King's arrow on pine trees and the cutting off of the trade of the colonies in all parts of the world.

It called together the famous meeting in the State House yard on July 30, 1768, at which it was stated that the "Parliament of Great Britain had reduced the people here to the level of slaves."

Continuing to proclaim and herald almost every important step taken by the Colonies toward the goal of freedom, the Bell called together, on December 27, 1773, the largest meeting that had ever assembled in the State House yard. There the citizens decided that the ship *Polly*, then coming up the Delaware to the city with tea and a miscellaneous cargo, should not be permitted to land.

There was named the committee that followed by the citizens generally, sent the whole cargo with the tea, the captain and the consignee from the Arch street wharf to its "Old Rotterdam place in Leadenhall street, London." They would not have "The detestable tea funneled down their throats with Parliament's duty mixed with it." Leading citizens and officials of the province stated at that meeting, adding that "No power on earth had the right to tax them without their consent."

Tolled When Boston Was Closed.
Again the hard-worked bell was "muffled and tolled" on June 1, 1774, to announce the closing of the port of Boston. A meeting assembled in the square by the ringing of the bell adopted resolutions protesting against this act on the part of Parliament. On June 15, it called a meeting to relieve the Boston sufferers, at which Philadelphia contributed 2000 pounds sterling, the Friends of Philadelphia Meeting subscribed 2500 pounds in gold, and other counties smaller amounts. Supplies were also forwarded from this city.

After having done duty at almost every important event which led up to the Revolutionary War, the Liberty Bell called eight thousand of citizens of Philadelphia to the square on April 25, 1775, after the Battle of Lexington. There the men pledged themselves to the cause of liberty.

From then on the bell rang almost daily to assemble the Continental Congress to its sessions, first in Carpenter's Hall and later in Independence Hall.

Finally, on July 8, 1776, the bell pealed forth on the great occasion whereon it justified the action of Norris and his associates in having inscribed upon it the injunction: "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the Inhabitants thereof" and lived up to the expectations of the old Assembly.

Truly the Liberty Bell earned the title bestowed upon it on that occasion, although only about 300 attended the historic and momentous meeting at which the Declaration of Independence was given to the world. There John Nixon read the proclamation, as first introduced by Richard Henry Lee on June 7, 1776, in the resolution which has since become famous.

Achieved Lasting Fame.
This was the greatest occasion upon

on which the Liberty Bell was sounded even as the reading of the proclamation of the Declaration of Independence was the most important event in the history of this country, and of Liberty. Here the old bell, now the most famous relic in the country, achieved everlasting fame as the agency by which the people were drawn together, and by which the news that the proclamation had been adopted was sent broadcast over the city.

But the work of the Liberty Bell was still far from ended. One year later, on July 4, 1777, it was rung to commemorate the first anniversary of the passage of the Declaration, while the armies fighting for the very life of the independent Nation were battling against the forces of the King.

On the 8th of September of that year, however, the Liberty Bell was hurriedly removed from the steeple of the State House, and, with the chimneys of Christ Church and St. Peter's, was carried by the Colonial soldiers to Allentown, to prevent their capture by the British. On its first trip, escorted by 250 North Carolina and Virginia soldiers, the Bell traveled from Philadelphia to Germantown, to Bethlehem, to Allentown. While at Allentown it was kept in Zion's Church.

The Liberty Bell was away from this city from September 18, 1777, to June 27, 1778. During the period of absence the headquarters of the British army was at the State House, and the Artillery Park was in the State House yard.

Announces Surrender of Cornwallis.
Once more back in its place in Independence Hall, the Liberty Bell announced to the city the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown on October 24, 1781. On November 27 of the same year it welcomed the Commander-in-chief of the armies of the Free States, General George Washington, to the city. On April 16, 1783, it proclaimed the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain.

On many occasions during the next fifteen years the Bell's tolling proclaimed some important event in the history of the new country. Then at the death of Washington, it was again muffled as before the Revolution, and rung during the funeral solemnities on December 26, 1799.

Lafayette's visit to this city on September 29, 1824, was the signal for the Bell to send forth greetings to the man who had so ably aided those fighting for their freedom. On July 4, 1826, it ushered in the fiftieth anniversary of the passage of the Declaration of Independence, "the year of jubilee" written in the passage which gave its motto to the Bell. The death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson was commemorated by the ringing of the Bell on July 24, 1826. On July 21, 1834, it commemorated the death of Lafayette.

Tolls for Last Time.
The Liberty Bell tolled for the last time on July 8, 1835. John Marshall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died on July 6. His remains were on the day of the anniversary of the first proclamation of the declaration to the people borne to Virginia for burial, and during the funeral solemnities the Liberty Bell, while tolling slowly, suddenly cracked through its side.

Despite the pretty legend which was built around the story of the blue-eyed boy waiting outside the door of Independence Hall, ready to signal to the man in the bell-tower as soon as the Declaration of Independence was adopted, history shows that this famous old Bell did not crack when sending forth the news of the declaration for liberty, but served for many important occasions until 1835. Whether the Liberty Bell is suffering from a disease of the metal, due to inequality in mixing, and this ailment was responsible for the parting of the Bell in the side as some metallurgists contend, or whether the strain of service on so many occasions caused the break, there exists a difference of opinion. In 1846 a scheme was concocted to drill out the crack, and this was done.

The large, rugged fissure was made with the hope of restoring its sound, but this effort failed. The Bell was thereupon abandoned and put aside in an attic room, its work done, its part in important scenes ended. It was not even shown as a relic for many years. Then, in 1876, it was placed in its



JUST because you want tobacco satisfaction is no reason why you need to put a big wad in your cheek and then have to grind on it.

A small chew of the Real Tobacco Chew will satisfy you. The glad news spreads from friend to friend.

A little chew of pure, rich, mellow tobacco—seasoned and sweetened just enough—cuts out so much of the grinding and spitting.

THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW IS NOW CUT TWO WAYS!!
W-B CUT IS LONG SHRED. RIGHT CUT IS SHORT SHRED.

Take less than one-quarter the old size chew. It will be more satisfying than a mouthful of ordinary tobacco. Just take a nibble of it until you find the strength chew that suits you, then see how easily and evenly the real tobacco taste comes, how it satisfies, how much less you have to spit, how few chews you take to be tobacco satisfied. That's why it is The Real Tobacco Chew. That's why it costs less in the end. The taste of pure, rich tobacco does not need to be covered up. An excess of licorice and sweetening makes you spit too much.

One small chew takes the place of two big chews of the old kind.

Notice how the salt brings out the rich tobacco taste.

WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY, 50 Union Square, New York City

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old frame in the hallway? There it remained until 1877, when it was hung from the ceiling of the hallway by a chain of thirteen links. The following year it was placed in a case and in 1896, was taken back to the hallway, where it still remains.

For the eighth time since it was first hung in Independence Hall, the Liberty Bell will be taken from its home on July 5, when it will start on the cross-continental trip to San Francisco, there to form the principal exhibit in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Noted Metallurgical engineers have declared that the Bell is liable to return in pieces, but Councils and the Mayor had answered that patriotic duty to the citizens of the West, who demand that the relic go, and it is going. Precautions unique in the history of the Bell trip will be taken and the Bell will be more carefully cared for than on any of its former trips to expositions in the East and South.

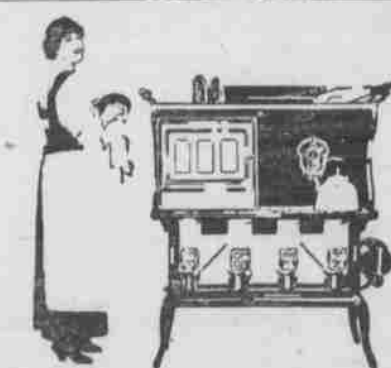
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Liquor Conspiracy Found.

LOS ANGELES, July 3.—Alleged attempts to ship liquor into prohibition Arizona as baggage resulted in the arrest of three men on charges of conspiracy to violate the Webb-Kenyon law.

Fred Lavin's effort to secure refund on a ticket to Tucson brought about his arrest here. A few hours later Leonardo Carrillo and Henry Mayer, hotel keepers of Tucson, were taken into custody in that city.

Federal officials said the practice of checking trunks filled with liquor and then turning in the ticket for refund had been carried on extensively the last few months. Lavin was also charged with shipping improperly labeled goods, and Carrillo and Mayer with receiving such shipments.



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STANDARD OIL COMPANY

(California)
Pendleton



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TONIGHT
JULY 5

Commencing at 8:30 p. m.

Doors Open at 8:00 p. m.

MAIN BOUT 20 ROUNDS

BUD ANDERSON

Of Vancouver

VS.

GEORGE INGLE
Of Seattle.

SEMI-WINDUP—6 RDS.

JOE FARRELL

VS.

TED MILLER

4 Round Curtain Raiser

Kid Snyder

VS.

Bill Sweeney.

Ringside Seats \$2.00

Reserved Seats \$1.00

Tickets on sale at Welch's Cigar Store.